









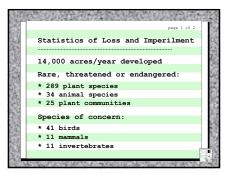
NRIs in Municipal Planning
Why's and Wherefore's of the NRI
Make a Plan to get it done
Elements of a "standard" approach
Regional Conservation Priorities

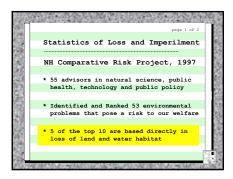








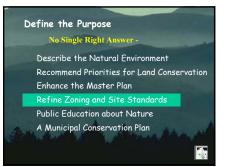








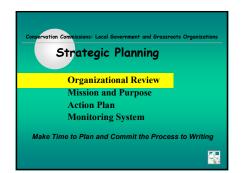












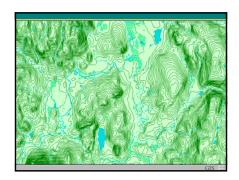














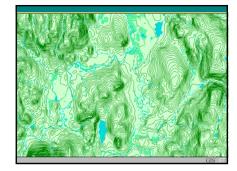


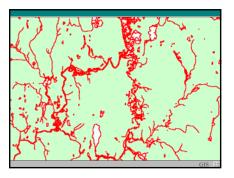
Analysis

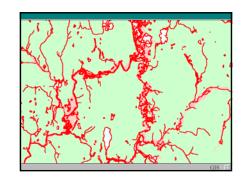
Isolate resources, name the parts and begin to better define the extent and qualities of the resources - how much, where and what threatens them.

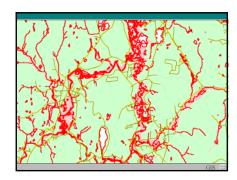
Give meaning to the values and relationships

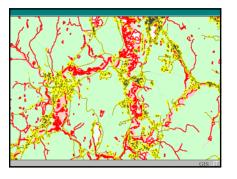
Example: surface water, the habitats it defines, encroachment on those habitats and barriers to the movement of water.

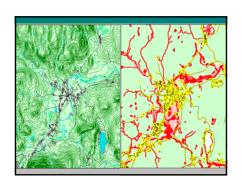


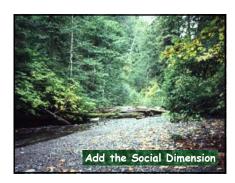






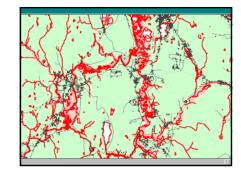


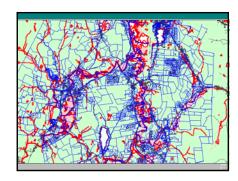


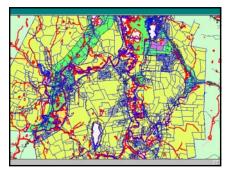


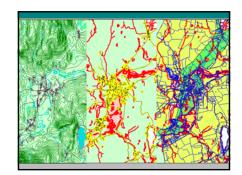
Add the Social Dimension

Property ownership Land use regulation Community plans Environmental regulation











Communication

Provide an analysis of what your findings may indicate for government and private life.

Connect community goals with the findings and recommendations of the NRI.

protect water supply protect public health protect ecological integrity protect rural community / working landscape ensure suitablity of proposed land use

Communication WARNING

Possible point of conflict between conservation planning and mainstream community development:

Conservation planning, ecologically-based view of the landscape necessarily implies that there are limits to expansion and change.

... a notion that is not fully embraced by many.

Regionally Significant Resources

Water Resources

Surface Water & Wetlands Stratified Drift Aquifers

Productive Agricultural and Forestry Soils

Sensitive Habitats

Unfragmented Lands





